

[THURSDAY, September 27, 1770.]

THE

[NUMB. 1447.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 16th of Aug. 1770.
Flour at 18/6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
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Molasses	15s. 0d.	Oak ditto	17s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age.	High- Water.	Rises H. M.	sets H. M.	Full O' next Wednesd.
THURSDAY	8	after 6	6 before 6	6
FRIDAY	9	5	7	6
SATURDAY	10	6	8	6
SUNDAY	11	6	9	6
MONDAY	12	7	10	6
TUESDAY	13	8	11	6
WEDNESDAY	14	8	12	6

Days 12 Hours 46 Minutes the 27th.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

SIR,
THE most wretched state or condition that a nation can be plunged in, or reduced to, is, when it ought not to keep peace, and does not make war. And is not this the present unhappy condition of this kingdom? For does not Spain and Portugal now treat this once respectable nation, with the utmost contempt and indignity? Our Ministry may, perhaps, humbly remonstrate to their Courts, but dare not take in a strain suitable to the dignity of the imperial Crown of this kingdom. Have not the Spaniards treated the English logwood cutters, at the Bay of Honduras, with the utmost injustice and cruelty? And have not our fellow-subjects there sent home their complaints about such unjust and cruel treatment? But have our Ministers taken any steps whatever towards procuring them justice? Hath not the Crown of Portugal, in contempt and defiance of all treaties of peace with this nation, laid the most insupportable burthens upon our merchants there? And have our Ministers taken any steps whatever towards procuring them justice, besides humbly remonstrating? Indeed, the time of our Ministers hath been so wholly employed in suppressing the rights and liberties of the people at home, and in securing themselves in their places, against the general dislike and resentment of the nation, that they have had no leisure hours to think of supporting the dignity of the Crown, or the rights of the kingdom abroad. By their grievous misconduct, and illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional measures, they have raised such a discontent, and kindled such a flame throughout his Majesty's dominions in England, in Ireland and in America, that they dare not think of supporting and maintaining the rights and honours of the British Crown, against the grossest insults and most open hostile actions of any foreign power. Indeed, they are very sensible, that a war, with any of the powers of Europe, would certainly turn them out of the places they have so greatly dishonoured; and therefore they will smother up, and keep from the knowledge of the public, all insults and open violations committed by foreign nations on the rights and dignity of this kingdom, as long as ever they can; and when they can neither hoodwink the public, nor preserve the peace any longer, they will retire with the scorn, contempt, and curses of the people.

BRUTUS.

From the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser.

NAVAL GRIEVANCES and ABUSES.

SIR,
I have lately made a visit to our dock yards, and I have also made it my business to enquire into the state and condition of the maritime affairs in general; and for the inspection of the public, in hopes they may be redressed by that means, I enclose them to your excellent paper. Yours, &c.

YOUNG CLOUDSLEY SHOVEL.

THE Marines, that glorious body of people, who so highly distinguished themselves the last war, now do all the dirty, laborious work on board all guardships, because they have no sea-men.

The people upon the ships' books are footmen, coachmen, gardeners, postillions, thrashers, helpers, plowmen, egad even the maids and nurses.

Ask this question on board that glorious bit of hunting at Plymouth; ask that active Admiral who for his glorious services the last war is made—(worthy, sensible, gallant gentleman!) Vice Treas-

urer of Ireland; ask that regulator of the service how these things come?

Besides, it was the established rule of service this peace, that no Officer should serve above three years without being superseded. This rule is piously and religiously observed in cutters and other vessels; but interest can keep a flag flying six years upon Mount Edgecombe, in spite of rules and orders. Is this encouragement to the senior Captains and Admirals, when such sea-weed as this is suffered to be nourished?

Behold a frigate is dispatched with a packet of importance from a squadron; and what may be the contents? A bad, sad, unintelligible love-letter from a Prince to a subject's wife.

Again, we see preferments of flags impeded, by Sir Peter Denis's refusal of his; because the pay of a Captain of a yacht is one hundred per ann. more than the half pay of a Rear-Admiral. Should such a thing be suffered to a man worth 80,000l. who keeps all his menial servants upon the yacht's books?

Don't we know, that guardships in our ports are commanded day by day, night by night, by a boat-swain's mate? Should the enemy surprise us, it will be an amusing circumstance to find all the Officers at their country cottages, mending their stockings.

Is not the valiant Sir George Pocock treated scurvily by Government, while such a thing as Sir J. Lindsay, with only the command of two paltry frigates, has a ribbon given him, for his services, the pay of a Rear Admiral, and the addition of five pounds a day from the Treasury; when any other man (but a nephew of Lord M—d's) would have performed that duty as well for his pay as a Post Captain! This is naval economy.

Who commands in America? The amiable Captain Jemmy Gambier!—Who commands in the Straits? The—the—the—the—the thing Captain Proby. Who will command instead of the glorious Forrest? Some young, discreet raw Scotsman, you may swear.

Rouse, rouse, for shame! and distinguish your sense of the naval service by making a more judicious choice of men, and by rewarding merit to support your fame by sea.

Saturday last arrived here the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, from London, but left from Portsmouth, in 7 Weeks where the Ship put in, to take on board the Passengers.

WARSAW, July 4.

WE have received Advice, that General Panin, with his Army, having approached within 12 Miles of Bender, 100,000 Tartars immediately retired to Oczakow, who had formed a Design of marching into Poland and Moldavia.

Hague, July 19. The Differences which have for some Time subsisted between the States General and the Elector Palatine, are quite adjusted. In Consequence of which their High Mightinesses have this Day opened the Trade again with the Subjects of his Electoral Highness, and have given their own Subjects Leave to trade up the Rhine.

Genoa, June 26. We have Advice from Corsica, that the Count de Marbent has summoned all the Principals of the Nation to meet at Corte, and intends to oblige the Chiefs of each Parish to be answerable for all the Disorders that the Banditti and Malcontents commit in their Neighbourhood.

We hear that the French have broke one of the Malcontents on the Wheel at Bastia, and hanged up two Women, whose Bodies were afterwards sent to be exposed on the Borders of the Golo.

LONDON.

July 26. It is now the serious Talk of many who are well acquainted with those at the Head of the present Ministry, that L—d M—d has intimated his Intention of quitting his judicial Employment.

And it is further said, that immediately upon his Resignation, he will be appointed to preside at the C—l.

The Profits of the Place in Ireland that

Colonel Luttrell has obtained the Reversion of, we hear, amount to near Two Thousand Pounds per Annum.

An immense Civil List will neither make us formidable abroad, or rich at home; for when our Wealth is drawn from those Channels, by passing through which it nourishes the Common Wealth, our Weakness will be seen and known by foreign Nations.

Parliament will certainly meet either the 6th or 9th of November next; and the Reason of this early (though in fact but proper) Time of Meeting, is the Necessity of bringing the Affairs of America under the Consideration of Parliament; for by a Resolution which the Council have come to, the Ministry can take no further Steps without the Aid of Parliament. The Substance of the Resolution is, 'That the Bostonians have forfeited their Charter: and therefore to support this Resolution, Parliament must take away the Charter.'

August 2. Yesterday morning the cause of Mr. Onslow and Mr. Horne was heard before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield at Guildford: the Jury were summoned to be sworn at eight o'clock: nevertheless Lord Mansfield came into court at half after seven, and the Clerk began calling over the names of the Jury, and swearing of them, by which means only seven of the Special Jury were sworn, and five Talemens taken, out of the box, tho' several others of the Special Jury came in at eight o'clock, the appointed hour.—The declaration contained two charges: the one, writing and causing to be published, two libellous letters; the other, the defamatory words spoken by Mr. Horne in his Address to the Freeholders of Surry, at the meeting at Epsom.—The counsel for the plaintiff were, Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Ladd, and Mr. Bishop, attorney; Mr. Charnley, of Guildford: counsel for the defendant, Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Melfing; attorney, Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Phinias Coates, and Mr. Philpot, swore positively to the defamatory words spoken at Epsom, though they differed in the words they swore were spoken there.—The Printer of the Public Advertiser was examined regarding the letters published in his paper; and Lord Hillsborough, with great precision and candour, gave the evidence required of him by the examining Counsel; during the course of the trial, Mr. Horne addressed himself to Lord Mansfield, and in a very pertinent speech, pointed out a very material circumstance in his favour, which the court had overlooked.

Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Pownal, and Captain Burns, were in court, but not examined.—The Counsel for the defendant produced the strongest arguments in justification of their client; such arguments as we, and the greatest part of the people present, conceived so strong and convincing, that no Jury, who had heard and duly weighed them, could with any sort of reason afterwards find a verdict for the Plaintiff; but as we have not now time to enter into the trial at large, we can only promise our readers as full and circumstantial an account in our next as we usually give, and for the present inform them, that at a quarter after eleven the jury left the court, and at half past twelve returned, acquitting the defendant of the charge of the libellous letters, but finding a verdict for the plaintiff on the defamatory words in the speech at Epsom, with, (TO THE AMAZEMENT OF ALL THAT HEARD IT) Four Hundred Pounds Damages. But the Gentlemen of the Law declare, "This is no Verdict," the words spoken not being actionable; therefore an arrest of judgment will be moved for; and this very strange, unaccountable verdict, will, we doubt not, fall to the ground.

Another account says, Yesterday came on at the assizes at Guildford, before the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield, the cause between the Right Honourable George Onslow and the Rev. Mr. Horne; the jury after staying out an hour and an half, bro't in a verdict for Mr. Onslow, with 400l. damages, which Mr. Onslow has ordered his Attorney to pay into the hands of Dr. Halifax, Treasurer of the

fund for the relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans in the county of Surry.

Yesterday at Guildford, the Serjeant for stabbing Mr. Smith at Westminster bridge, of which wound he afterwards died, was tried before Judge Smythe; the Jury found him *Gilty*, when the Judge sent them out of court again; on their return, they again found him *Gilty*; when the Judge again sent them out of court, and on their return they brought in a *Special Verdict*.

July 27. Several schemes have lately been presented to a Great Personage by some staunch friends of the Americans, in order to effect a lasting union between Great-Britain and her Colonies, one of which, it is said, has met with the highest approbation.

By a ship just arrived from America we learn that the inhabitants of Boston and Philadelphia had refused to agree with those of New-York to open their trade with Great-Britain.

July 28. It is now said, that the entire abolition of the B—d and G—n party in the Cabinet, and the dissolution of the present—, were the actual *quo non* preliminaries of the Earl of Northington's proposals to the C— for the public good.

It is reported that, at the breaking up of the C—l yesterday, it was resolved to leave American affairs as they are, until the next meeting of Parliament.

QUEBEC, August 30.

Friday Night last, about 11 o'Clock, a Battoe, bound for Lake Champlain, belonging to Mr. Udry Hay, in a Thundergust, off Point aux Trembles, founder'd, tho' anchor'd at 10 Feet Water, and five Persons were unhappily drown'd thro' Neglect of the Men's not cutting the Cable when order'd; Mr. Hay, after being about 11 Hours in the Water, on 2 Oars, was, with another Person, happily sav'd: It is thought the unhappy Sufferers were Thunderstruck, as they were several Times call'd to, but return'd no Answer.—Mr. Hay, tho' much hurt is now happily recover'd.—The Battoe, with most Part of the Provision, was sav'd.

NEW BERN, August 3.

A Few weeks ago, we published an account from Beaufort county, of the murder of Mr. Henry Ormond, by his own slaves; since which we have received a true account of that tragical affair, which has been discovered by the confession of one of the slaves in the conspiracy: Five of them conspired against their master, and on the Sunday night he was said to have rode from home in quest of one of his slaves who was missing, the conspirators, after their master was in bed, went up to his room, and with an handkerchief attempted to strangle him, which they thought they had effected, but in a little time after they had left him, he recovered, and began to stir, on hearing which they went up again, and told him he must die, and that before they left the room; he begged very earnestly for his life, one of them, his house wench, told him it was in vain, that as he had no mercy on them, he could expect none himself, and immediately threw him between two feather beds, and all got on him till he was stifled to death. They then got his riding horse, laid the body across, and led him out to the road, tied his foot to the stirrup, and set the horse off: Next day he was found as has been before related. The slaves have been tried, two wench executed, and one burnt at a stake, one made his escape, and is not yet taken, the other, who made the confession is saved.

BOSTON, September 10.

We hear Capt. Scott brought no Goods but what are agreeable to the Non importation Agreement; he has also bro't with him a large Quantity of Cash for some of the Merchants here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Non importation agreement (entered into on the 6th of February and 10th of March 1769) at Josiah Davenport's Tavern, September the 20th. 1770, THOMAS WILLING Esq; being unanimously chosen Chairman, it was determined by a Vote, that the following Questions be put.

First. ARE you of Opinion, that the Non-Importation Agreement, as it now subsists, should be altered? Which was determined by a great Majority, in the Affirmative.

Second. Are you of Opinion that the Alteration proposed, should be to open the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, and other Parts of Europe, except Teas, and such other Articles as are, or may be subject to Duties for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America? Which was determined by a great Majority in the Affirmative.

Third. Whether it will not be for the Reputation of this City, to consult the other Colonies, before any Breach is made in the present Agreement? Which was determined in the Negative.

Fourth. Whether the Agreement is deemed to be broke or altered? Agreed that it is altered only.

Fifth. Whether any Goods shall be admitted to be landed and sold here, which shall sail in any Vessel from Great-Britain, before the 15th of January

next, until the Spring Vessels generally arrive, that all may be on a Footing?—Resolved in the Negative.

Mr. Thomson acquainted the Subscribers met, that Messrs. William Fisher, John Gibson, John Maxwell Nesbit, George Roberts, Thomas Mifflin, Daniel Benezet, John Cox, jun. Samuel Howell, Alexander Hulton, James Meale, and himself, considering the Non-importation Agreement to be broke by the Resolves now passed, no longer deem themselves of the Committee.

It was therefore determined that the Subscribers to the Non-importation Agreement be desired by public Notice, to meet on Saturday Morning next, at 10 o'Clock, at Josiah Davenport's, to choose eleven Persons, to supply the Places of those Gentlemen of the Committee, who have now resigned.

The Thanks of the Subscribers were then given to the Chairman, for his impartial Conduct in proposing the different Questions at their Meeting; also to the Gentlemen of the Committee, for their Care and Attention, in endeavouring to have the Non-importation Agreement hitherto complied with.

Extract of a private Letter from London, dated July 12, 1770.

"As to public Affairs, tho' America has been the Subject of two or three late Councils, nothing has transpired.—The Reports of the Day are, that it is under Consideration to bring a Bill into Parliament, making all Associations for Non-Importation, &c. very Penal.—In short, to put the Merchants on the same Footing as the Journeymen Taylors, Weavers, &c. whose Combinations, as they style our Resolutions, are, by Act of Parliament, made highly criminal.—To change the Constitution of Massachusetts Bay, as that Province is considered to be the Source and Fountain of the present unhappy Divisions. I do not give these, other than as Reports.—But this you may be assured of, that the Return of the Boston Vessels, and the declared adherence of New-York and Philadelphia to the Agreement, has given a most sensible Alarm, and occasioned these Meetings of Council.—But their Feelings upon it are not those of Conviction, so much as of Repentment, which there is no doubt they would give very sensible Proofs of, if repeated Disappointments in American Affairs had not made them extremely cautious and apprehensive.—But even the Enemies of America do Justice to the *Public Virtue* and *Patriotism* of its Inhabitants, which they allow is unparalleled in modern Times.

"I was very much pleased with the Applause given Yesterday to the new Member for the City of London, who spoke of America in very respectful Terms.—The Opposition carry every Thing in the City by a great Majority. Upon our own *Virtue* and *Firmness*, and upon their Assistance to give them due Efficacy, all our Hopes depend."

[The following is inserted by particular Desire.]

Bordentown, August 23d, 1770.

To Messrs. J. L.

J. R. and

J. L.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have every Day expected to hear the People in your Town was in Motion, in order to show the World and all honest Men, how much they detest the *Judaizing New-Yorkers*, but I am surpris'd to here this Day you seem very indifferent about the Matter, can this be True? Can you *se* a body of People enter into the most solemn Engagements, make use of all their Skill and Argument to induce other People to join in their *Policy*, which when effected and the Union made complete, all at once in an arbitrary Manner, and underhandedly take back their Words and leave the rest in the Lurch for the sake of some present gain to themselves? I ask you can you *se* this with any tolerable degree of Patience? And will you not say such Men ought to be flunnd, as Villians, Sharpers, even suppose the Consequence not to be worse than a Trick in Trade? I am sure you will agree with me in this, but when you consider their Defection is like Adam, it involves us and our Posterity for ever, at least it's counterworking the only Scheme that could possibly be fell upon to gain our Freedom, but perhaps you will say the Tax upon Tea is all we complain of, and that is trifling to trouble ourselves about: I know some People have talked so that have not seen the Trick of the Ministry, but I am much Mistaken if you have not considered the Matter better; you must be sensible the Tea is retained on purpose for a Teik against the Americans, you will Remember they pass an Act to prevent our *sitting* Iron and making Steel, that made a little Noise for a while but pass over, then when *the* thought us Ripe the Stamp-Act came, that they repealed because the Colonies was so much in Debt to England, now you *se* the present Act was nothing but for a *Trial*, the Money arising will not half pay the collecting, you must *se* the Scheme is more for Posterity than for present Profit to the Ministry, so that we are to be taxed, our *Lives* but small, but our Children; not only *Pain*, *Glafe*, &c. but their very *Stock* and *block*, even to their *Heads*. Thus we are to be tax'd by act of Parliament, and we are to be tax'd by Acts of Af-

fembly, so we are to have nothing left but a sufficient Subsistence to get more for next Year.

My dear Friends, don't it make you *Shader* and almost Outragious, when you read the Act of Parliament, you know the Words are, the Parliament *give and grant*, to his Majesty, what is it? why not their own Estates, but the Estates of the Americans, and every Penny they put on us, is taken of themselves. Do not hesitate my good Friends, but little is expected from you, only a few Days *lost* Time, and to put up with a few *inconveniences* for a little while, do not put it in the Power of your Children to Reflect on you, perhaps to curse you, and say you would not make one *Struggle* for them. Oh I think seriously of the Matter.

I am your Friend,
JOS. BORDON.

To Mr. JOSEPH BORDON.

SIR,

IT is an old Observation, and I believe a true one, that many a *Genius*, like a rich Diamond, lies buried in Obscurity, and that Fortune, ever blind to Merit, has condemned many to drive a pair of Horses, who are well qualified to hold the Reins of Government, and instead of a *Waggon*, direct the glorious Machine of well ordered Administration.

Nothing Sir, but the most unpardonable Inattention could have permitted the above Letter to have remained so long unknown; and I am really amazed that the Gentlemen into whose Hands it fell, did not sooner communicate it to the World. The Elegance with which it is composed, the patriotic, generous Zeal that breaths in every Line, the *Sagacity* conspicuous in every Sentence and the *Knowledge* of American Politics which distinguishes the whole, deserve the greatest Encomiums and entitle the Author to the first Place among the *New-Jersey Literati*. Your Comments upon the Act for preventing the Erection of *sitting Mills* in the Colonies, are clear and judicious, the principles to which you impute the Repeal of the Stamp-Act are incontestible, and the Consequences which you say will follow the Taxing the *Lives* and *Heads*, the *Stock* and *Block*, as well as the *Pain* and *Glafe* of our *Posterity*, are no less logical and didactic, than tremendous and alarming.

When the all taxing Ministry of Great-Britain shall perceive their deep laid Schemes thus discovered, and that their evil Intentions cannot escape your Disfendment, it is easy to foresee that no Stone will be left unturned to silence your Pen. But my dear Sir! Let me intreat you by the Regard you profess for the Rights of America. Let me conjure you by the Groans of our departing, dying, sinking Liberties, not to turn your back upon your Country nor leave us in the Lurch in this our Day of Trial. No, oh! *Prince of sepulchary Diction*, let neither the allurements of Gold, the splendor of a Government, or the charms of a Title divert your Attention from our Calamities, consider that thy Pen like the Rod of Moses, can discomfit the *Judaizing New-Yorkers*, do not therefore put it in the Power of your Children, to Reflect on you, perhaps to Curse you, and say you would make but one *Struggle* for them. Oh! think seriously of these Things; let thy Heart be constantly inditing of a good Matter, go on writing Letters, and the Lord prosper this thy handy Work.

I am,
Most learned Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant.

Mr. PRINTER.

Please to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you will oblige many of your Customers in Sussex, Morris and Essex.

NEW JERSEY.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Sussex, at the Court-House, on the 24th Day of August, 1770.

In order to shew to the World their Abhorrence and Detestation, of the shameful Defection of the N.-Y.—, unanimously agree with each other, and Resolved,

THAT altho' our Connections with them, have hitherto led us to their Markets, by a long and tedious Land-Carriage, we will now turn our trade of Wheat, Iron, &c. by the more natural and easy Water-Carriage down the River Delaware, to our Friends at Trenton and Philadelphia; and that we will not deal with them, unless they give full Satisfaction to the Colonies for their base and unworthy conduct. And should any of our Traders purchase of them any Goods, to retail in this County, he may expect public Chastisement.

They also appointed a Committee of Correspondence.

New-Jersey, Somerset County, Sept. 17, 1770.
Copy of a Letter sent from a Number of several Committees met here, to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

CAN there be any Thing more surprising, than the Behaviour of all the New-York Merchants, after they have broke through their most solemn Engagements, and done every Thing in their Power to entail Slavery on us and our Posterity? Yet, not content, they are daily abusing those who are honest enough to resolve against having Connections with the Enemies of their Country. Let them go on, and let us go on also with our Manufacturing and Oeconomy, and see whether they can do better without us, than we without them. We want nothing of them; as Needles are manufactured in Pennsylvania, every other Material we can readily make. And shall we be humbug'd out of our Liberty, and enslaved only by a

Delaware River runs the whole Length of this Colony; on the N. W. and W. Side thereof, Sussex is the most Northern County in the Colony, and joins New-York on the N. E. and Goods may, and are carried down this River, from the North Station Point, with flat-bottom Boats, which will carry six or eight Hundred Bushels of Wheat, or twenty Tons of Iron, Steels, Heading, &c. &c.

Best of Traders? No less a for Merchant to the People, and all Country Patrons in Trade). To with them a Lot as struggle through, and clothe the Naked with Want; and in another Year Winter Season. My Friends, touch it not, as it will bring down the Name of a M—, t, then dreadful in the Ears of our Children may teach their Children to the Y— M— was the sole and o Therefore let their Names A— Am to your Resolves, as we are s—y. Have you not heard, the Refuse."

To the P
THE late Conduct of the Philadelphia, &c. sufficient is to be had upon any Combination entered into for the public good to answer that End—if it is to be faithful to their Country—and even a small Number of the rest. The Ministry therefore, were right in their Measure, and right in their Faithfulness to one another and all.

NEW-YORK
The following is an Abstract New-York, from his Friend Candour, cannot be doubted.

"Am sorry to find you; Things must be got to duce such Threats—I think codings have been very moving a People that love Peace you still continue in the M Boston, who act so treacherous they are not worthy of your stance of their Behaviour; Ship with all the Cargo the very large, but when the House, and the Goods land examine them, they found in Haberdashery, and various of straw tied up, and in some other Trumpery, to make it if such a deceitful People as I have you to judge Truth of this: One of my Credit and Reputation, was the Brick-Bats, Straw, Hams. There are divers Ships now with large Quantities of Goods contending and consulting the with your Trade."

Query. Can Carolina, Philadelphia, Woodbridge or New-tain a Desire to hold an Utho' they promise ever to gro you still refuse and protest a York who maintained their A were convinc'd of the Prou then acted bold and upright World their Intentions, The University of OXFORD the Degree of M. A. on the Re-stant Minister of Trinity Church."

"On Wednesday the third will be preached in Trinity AUCUM.TV. for the Beneficary Institution—The Corporation and Children of Clergymen in the England in America

To be performed on the Church Music by the most others, Part of the celebrated the MESSIAN. Divine Service the Forenoon.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEW-YO Schoner Polly, St. Croix; Augustine Packet, Harris, St. Towalia. Ship Despatch, Warner Dean, Virginia; Endeavour Eliza Philadelphia; Conway, Kened Packet, Offutt, Pasacola. Swa Bay. Ship Dutches of Garden Callard, Rhode Island.

Ship Hope, Davies, London Rhode Island; Mercer, Wilkes, by Hazard, Gracott, Sully, by, Philadelphia; Florida, H Roberts, Bermuda; Florida P Branch, Cunningham, Antigua. Br

To be S
At PUBLIC
On the 20th Day of October next, Sale any Time before.

A Farm of Land
situated 230 or 40 Acres, bel- ing on the Manor of Pellham, in Province of New-York, between it joins to the Land of Philip Pell of Benjamin Bowne) bordering on willing to Purchase at private reasonable Terms, and give an Indi

LOST in the South
ford, on Tuesday the 1st about twelve Feet long, her Bottom with Pitch, has a Piece newly put on I suppose a Fathom of Cable No. 66 or 68. Whoever takes it New-York, with Mr. John gives him Intelligence, or send Fairfield in Connecticut, shall and all reasonable Charges, paid 47 50

Set of Traders? No sure! For depend upon it, from the opulent Merchant to the Poor, all are interested against us, (except a few Country Patrons in Trade). Therefore let us beware of dealing with them! Let us struggle through this Winter, by being charitable, and clothe the Naked with our Superfluity, if any there be in Want; and in another Year we can provide plentiful for the Winter Season. My Friends, beware of the accursed Thing; touch it not, as it will bring down upon us sure Destruction. Let the Name of a M-----, therefore, (especially a N. Y.) be dreadful in the Ears of our Children, and learn them that they may teach their Children to the last Generation, that the N. Y. M----- was the sole and only Cause of Slavery and Distress. Therefore let their Names be----- wherever 'tis mentioned! Stand firm to your Resolves, as we are determined to do, tho' the Yorkers say. Have you not heard, that Connecticut and Jerseymen do Relieve?

To the PRINTER.

THE late Conduct of the Merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, &c. sufficiently proves, that no Dependence is to be had upon any Combination or Agreement that can be entered into for the public Good, however well calculated to answer that End—if it interferes with the private immediate Interest of Individuals. Some of them—perhaps many—may be faithful to their Contract, but many others will not—and even a small Number may defeat the good Design of the rest. The Ministry therefore, tho' in pursuit of a wrong Measure, were right in their Conclusion—that our Avarice, and Falshood to one another would enable them to enslave us all.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., September 27.

The following is an Abstract of a Letter to a Merchant in New-York, from his Friend in London, who's Veracity and Candour, cannot be doubted. Dated London, July 31, 1770.

—Am sorry to find Parties run to high amongst you; Things must be got to a sad Pitch indeed, to produce such Threats—I think the Manner of your Proceedings have been very modest and justifiable, and becoming a People that love Peace and Harmony—I am sorry you still continue in the Mind to consult the People of Boston, who act so treacherously by you: In my Opinion they are not worthy of your Notice. We have a late Instance of their Behaviour; they pretended to return a Ship with all the Cargo she took from hence, which was very large, but when she had reported at the Custom-House, and the Goods landed, the Searchers coming to examine them, they found in the Trunks reported to be Haberdashery, and various other Goods, Brick Bats and Straw tied up, and in some other Packages, Hams, and other Trumpery, to make the Packages seem full. Now if such a deceitful People as these, are worthy to be consulted, I leave you to judge. You may depend on the Truth of this: One of my Neighbours, a Man of good Credit and Reputation, was at the Custom-House and saw the Brick-Bats, Straw, Hams, &c. in the Packages. There are divers Ships now gone and going to Boston, with large Quantities of Goods.—That whilst you are contending and consulting them, they are running away with your Trade.

Query. Can Carolina, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge or New-Haven, &c. &c. &c. still retain a Desire to hold an Union with these Gentlemen, tho' they promise ever to great an Union in Deceit? Can you still resolve and protest against the Merchants in New-York who maintained their Agreement inviolate, until they were convinced of the Propriety of an Alteration, and then acted bold and upright, publicly declaring to the World their Intentions, like honest Men.

The University of OXFORD, have been pleased to confer the Degree of M. A. on the Rev. CHARLES INGLIS, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in this City.

* On Wednesday the third of next October, a Sermon will be preached in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. AUCHINCLOSS, for the Benefit of that benevolent and necessary Institution—The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America.

To be performed on the Occasion, several Pieces of Church Music, by the most eminent Composers; among others, Part of the celebrated Mr. Handel's Sacred Oratorio, of the MESSIAH. Divine Service will begin at 12 o'clock in the Forenoon.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.
Schooner Polly, St. Croix; Matthe, Matthe, Virginia; St. Augustine Packet, Harris, St. Augustine; William, Andalus, Taitals. Sloop Deacon, Warner, Rhode-Island; Florida Packet, Ben, Virginia; Endeavour, Ellis, Virginia; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia; Conway, Kennedy, Honduras Bay; Penicola Packet, Offitt, Pensacola. Snow Buchanan, Kerr, Honduras Bay. Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Winn, London. Sloop Lively, Callard, Rhode-Island.

OUTWARDS.
Sloop Richmond, McClellan, St. Domingo; Defence, Warner, Rhode-Island; Nanty, Elsworth, St. Augustine. Snow John, Bithon, Liverpool.

CLEARED.
Ship Hope, Davitt, London. Schooner H. Phillips, Batt, Rhode-Island; Mercury, Wilson, New-Prvidence. Sloop Polly, Hazard, Caracas; Sally, Palmer, Gibraltar; Charlotte, Lyle, Philadelphia; Florida, Hodgson, New-Prvidence; Mary, Roberts, Bermuda; Florida Packet, Ben, Virginia; Orange Branch, Cunningham, Antigua. Brig Joseph, Moore, St. Augustine.

To be SOLED,
At PUBLIC VENTUE.

On the 29th Day of October next, on the Premises, or at private Sale any Time before.

A Farm of Land well improved, containing 250 or 40 Acres, belonging to Bernard Rylander. It lies on the Manor of Pellham, in the County of West-Chester and Province of New-York, between East Chester and New-Rochell, it joins to the Land of Philip Pell and Joseph Drake (the late Farm of Benjamin Brown) bordering on the Boston Road. Any Person willing to Purchase at private Sale, the Whole or the one Half, may apply to Bernard Rylander in New-York, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and give an indubitable Title for the same. 47 12

LOST in the Sound opposite Stan-
ford, on Tuesday the 25th of September, a Long Boat, about twelve Feet long, Maker's Name I. R. lately graved, her Bottom with Pitch, and her Sides with Turpentine, has a Piece newly put on her Stern with 4 Spikes, has I suppose a Fathom of Cable with her, about one Year old, No. 66 or 96. Whoever takes up said Boat and leaves her at New-York, with Mr. John Riker, at Burling's-Slip, or gives him Intelligence, or sends the Boat or Word to me at Fairfield in Connecticut, shall receive One Dollar Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by me.

47 10

GEORGE MORHOUSE.

WANTED.

As a CLERK and MANAGER.

A Person who understands Book-keeping by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five Miles from this City, he must be well recommended.

N. B. Also a Person who understands making and setting Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of the Printer.

37 10

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

27th Sept. 1770.

SUMS from Two to Eight Hundred Pounds, at this Time to be lent, on good real or personal Security, in or near this City; and a considerable Sum to discount good Bonds, Bills, and Notes, or to lend on Bottomry.

Mr. Knapp assures those Gentlemen who may favour him with putting out their Money, that the utmost Care will be taken of their Interest, and such as are in want of Cash may depend of being served with the utmost Secrecy, on a Commission of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds; also absolute Conveyances, Mortgages, Wills, and all other Instruments in Writing drawn exactly to answer the Purposes intended, on a Charge strictly agreeable to the present difficult Times; and on the usual easy Fee of one Dollar, the most candid and satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, whereby to avoid the commencing and defending such Suits, which only can be productive of great Trouble and Expence, many Times to Persons in low Circumstances utter Ruin.

All other the general Business of this Office executed with the most immediate Dispatch.

P. S. A very commodious well situated House and large Gardens, with Coach-House, Stables, and all other Conveniences in this City, to be sold or let, and entered upon immediately. Enquire at the Office.

47 10

New-Jersey, Sept. 19, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all

whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, jun. late of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Application to the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Creditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-York, of his Estate in October 1769.

47 10

TO BE SOLD, for no FAULT,

A Middle aged Negro Wench, with her Child four Years old, capable of doing all Manner of house Work, also a Negro Girl about Sixteen Years old, all born in this Country. Enquire of the Printer.

47 10

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 17, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS an Extract of a Letter, dated New-Jersey, August 29th, hath been published in the New-York and Philadelphia News-Papers, as is apprehended, with a view to injure the Character and Reputation of John Imley, Esq. of this Place, and his Son William, of New-York. We the Subscribers, Members of the Committee for inspecting into the Trade of these Parts, being present at the Time said Imley said, by his Request a State of his Conduct respecting the Importation of Merchandise from Great-Britain, before said Committee; do certify, that the aforesaid Extract contains a false and unfair representation of the Matter, and which was published contrary to the Knowledge and Intention of said Committee. Witness our Hands,

Peter Tallman, Able Middleton,
Robert Emley, Isaac Pearson.
We the Subscribers being present at Spectators at the aforesaid Time, do corroborate the above Certificate.
John Wood, Daniel Hendrickson,
Anthony Taylor, James Newell,
John Pope, Richard Cox,
John Van Emburgh, Alexander Moore.

Middlesex County, J.

BY Order of Stephen Skinner, and

Jonathan Frozer, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County: Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Andrew B. Esq. an Insolvent Debtor, to show Cause if any they have, before the said Judges on the Eighteenth Day of October next at Two o'clock of said Day, at the House of Elijah Danham in Perth Amboy, why an Assignment of said Insolvent Estate should not be made and be discharged from his Consignments agreeable to a late Act of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

47 10

To the PRINTER.

Mr. Huybert Van Wageningen complained, that he was much injured by the late prevailing Report of his having made an Affidavit that Messrs. Sheldon, Dickson, and Brather, were of the Company that came from Mr. Jasper Drake's, in the Afternoon of the Seventh of July last; you are desired to give the following Affidavit of Mr. Van Wageningen, and Messrs. Sheldon and Dickson, a Place in your next Paper, that the Impartial Public may be enabled to judge whether Mr. Van Wageningen's Complaint was well founded.

New-York, J. HUYBERT VAN WAGENEN, of the City of New-York, Merchant, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, That on Saturday Afternoon, and before the Disturbance which happened that Evening in Wall-Street, as this Deponent was sitting in his own Room, and looking through his Window, which was open, he saw a Number of Persons, between Forty and sixty, at his Imagines, come out of Jasper Drake's; that they had a Pair of Colours with them, and had also two Standards with Papers fixed upon them, upon which were wrote, Liberty and no Importation, at this Deponent was then told That Isaac Sheldon, David Dickson, and Abraham Brather, were of the said Party which came out of Jasper Drake's as aforesaid, to the best of his Knowledge.

HUYBERT V. WAGENEN.
Sworn this 18th August, 1770, before me,
THOMAS JONES.

City of New-York, J. ISAAC SHELTON, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, That he the Deponent was not on Saturday Afternoon, and before the Disturbance which happened that Evening in Wall-Street, referred to in the above Deposition of Huybert Van Wageningen, at the House of Jasper Drake, nor was he among the Persons who composed the Company that came from the House of the said Jasper Drake, in the Afternoon of the same Day mentioned in the said Deposition of the said Huybert Van Wageningen. And the Deponent further saith, that he had not been in the House of the said Jasper Drake for several Days next before the said Saturday, and further the Deponent saith not. ISAAC SHELTON.
Sworn this 17th Day of Sept. 1770, before me,
B. BEAUCH.

City of New-York, J. DAVID DICKSON, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that he the Deponent was not on Saturday Afternoon, and before the Disturbance which happened that Evening in Wall-Street, mentioned in the aforesaid Deposition of Huybert Van Wageningen, at the House of Jasper Drake, and further the Deponent saith not. DAVID DICKSON.
Sworn this 17th Day of Sept. 1770, before me,
B. BEAUCH.

Mr. HOLT.

Referring in Messrs. Justice and Car's Paper of the 24th Instant, my Deposition with those of Messrs. Sheldon and Dickson thereto annex'd, inserted, doubtless for no other Reason than to hurt my Character, and weaken my Interest in the ensuing Election, which is to be on Saturday next the 29th Instant. Please to insert the true Narrative of the Affair refer'd to in the Deposition, which is as follows.

ON Tuesday Morning the Thirty-first Day of July last, I was called upon by Cary Ludlow, Esq. who asked me if I remembered seeing Sheldon, Dickson and Brather amongst those People, who came out of the House of Mr. Drake that Day the Disturbance happened in the Evening in Wall-Street, I answered, I thought, to the best of my Knowledge I had; he then asked me if I would be good enough to go down to the Mayor's and give my Deposition of it, I told him by no Means, as I could not swear positive that those People were there; and desired him to consider that there was near a Month elaps'd since the Affair happen'd, and as I never expected to be call'd upon about it, I had not charged my Memory with it, and might possibly be mistaken, and as I should only get ill-will by interfering in the Matter, I chose for that and other Reasons assigned, not to meddle with it at all, nor should I I could help it, or Words to that Purpose. After Mr. Ludlow's departure, I had Occasion to go from home, and while from home I saw Mr. Jones the Recorder, who asked me if I had seen Mr. Quereau the Constable. I answered no, he said he had sent him for me, for me Sir! Yes returned he. I am ordered by the Court to take your Deposition. I told him I would rather not, as I could not swear positive that those People were there; after which the Recorder said if I was not quite clear I was in the Right not to swear positive, but if I thought I had seen them there, I could swear to the best of my Knowledge and no more could be demanded of me; I still expressed my backwardness, but he said it was by Order of the Court; I then replied I could not help it, if I must I must: He then said it is too late now [it being as near as I can remember about eleven, or between eleven and twelve o'clock] to go down to my Office to take your Deposition: I will call on you in the Morning as I come to Town; in the Morning he did not call, but sent his Clerk; requiring me to come down to his Office; looking upon myself in obedience to the Order of Court obliged to comply. I went down, previous to which I spoke with two or three Persons, telling the Business I was call'd on, who declar'd to the best of their Knowledge, they had seen the Persons mentioned in my Deposition, amongst those therein mention'd, which confirm'd me the more in my Opinion: But still when I came to the Office, I again express'd that I could not nor would swear positive, that those Persons were there; and that the Deposition must be only to the best of my Knowledge, which was so drawn accordingly, and before I took the Oath, being asked whether the Contents of the Deposition to which I had subscribed my Name was true, I answer'd, I thought to the best of my Knowledge it was, and to that only I qualified; after which I was informed that Capt. Sheldon had not been amongst the Party, as is mentioned in his Deposition; and it being likewise industriously reported that I went of my own accord and gave my Deposition. I spoke to Capt. Sheldon and told him the whole Affair, who was much displeased, and said he had shown my Deposition to several Persons who thought I had sworn false, and as such he had represent'd me to the Grand Jury, who could not but acquit me of so ridiculous a Charge: Copies of my Deposition were nevertheless industriously handed about the Town, and artfully made Use of to my Prejudice; but this not having its desired Effect, their malicious Disposition prompted them to publish it in the public Prints, although Captain Dickson was inform'd by a Gentleman of the Law [to whom he shew'd the Deposition the Day before he applied to the Grand Jury] "that if I meant to swear positively, the Deposition was wrong, but if I meant to swear to the best of my Knowledge, then the Deposition was right." It was then insinuated to the said Gentleman, tho' falsely, that two of the Persons were not there; to which he answer'd, "that if neither of them were there, it could at no rate be made any Thing more than a Mistake." adding "that we were all daily liable to Mistakes." But Capt. Dickson's Malice was to implicate and inveterate to prevent entering his extraordinary Complaint to the Grand Jury, to which, I make no Doubt, he endeavour'd to insinuate that he was not amongst the People, as I had deposed to have seen him, as I think fully appears from his Deposition; for who would think, after reading it, that he was of the Party at all, as he declares he was not in the House of Mr. Drake that Day, artfully concealing the principal Fact, that he met and joined the Party a very few Paces from the House of Rendezvous, and march'd with them past my Door. An undeniable Truth, which would have fully removed the Charge he meant to bring against me, but some People are principally sufficient to answer their own sinister Purposes, or they would have discover'd that I do not in my Deposition say that Capt. Dickson and the other two came out of the House of Mr. Drake; but that they were of the Party that came out of the House, to the best of my Knowledge, I might possibly have been mistaken. But how detestably rancorous, malicious and invidious must the Hearts of those Men be, who have endeavour'd to hold the up to the World as guilty of the horrible Crime of Perjury or false Swearing, for declaring only what to the best of my Knowledge I believed to be true; and which I do still declare before him who only can know the Secrets of my Heart, that I did then think I had seen Capt. Sheldon, as well as Capt. Dickson, and Abraham Brather, amongst the People who pass'd my Door from Mr. Drake's.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1770.

HUYBERT V. WAGENEN.

WE the Subscribers do hereby certify, that such Part of the above Narrative as relates to the Conversation, passed between Mr. V. Wageningen and us, respectively, is true.
CARY LUDLOW,
THOMAS JONES.

POET'S CORNER.

On the Death of Commodore FORREST.

IS Forrest dead! Death, thou hast fell'd an oak,
By a most cruel and untimely stroke;
But ere thou kill'st another brave as he,
Old Time shall make a heavy blow at thee.

NAP NAUTICUS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that

application will be made to the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-Jersey, at their next session at Perth-Amboy, which is to commence on the 16th inst. for a law to confirm a certain agreement lately made between the agents of the colony of New-York, and the colony of New-Jersey, respecting the line lately decreed by his Majesty's commissioners; and the claim of the settlers near the same, being bona fide purchasers of the lands they possess under either of the said colonies.

Perth-Amboy, Sept. 15th, 1770.

To be sold at public Vendue, at the House of Lewis Morris Ashfield, Esq; deceased, at Tinton in Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October next.

ALL the moveable estate of

the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, waggon, sleighs, riding chairs and farming utensils. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale. All or any of the Negroes will be sold by private contract, before the sale. Should any incline to purchase, they may apply to the subscriber, at Tinton aforesaid. And all persons who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either by bond, note, or for bills of cost; are desired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble.

V. PEARSE ASHFIELD, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land, known by the name of Peppercotten, situate in the township of New-Town, in the county of Sussex, in the eastern division of the province of New-Jersey, containing near two thousand acres, whereon are several good farms already improved; the greatest quantity whereof is fine rich swamp, equal to any in the province; it is in a fine country, within about 10 miles of the court house of the said county, and about the same distance from several iron works; where is a very good market for most sorts of country produce. It will be sold either together or in part, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, the terms will be made easy. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH SHARP, at his iron-works, near the premises, or of ELIZABETH SHARP, of Pillsbury in the county of Salem.

N. B. Also to be sold, several valuable tracts of land, in the county of Monmouth: For particulars thereof inquire of John Williams, in Freehold, near the premises.

To be SOLD.

By PETER BERTON,

Living in new Dutch Church Street.

LARGE coarse salt by Water measure, Mollasses by the Hoghead. Sugar by the Barrel, Brandy, Large Grindstones, Boxes of Tin Plates, Mill Saws,

A Few Casks large Nails, Black and brown Silk Handkerchiefs, A handsome Bath Stove, A Few Casks Corned Beef, Pork, Wool Cards and a few dry Goods on reasonable Terms.

New-York, September 6th 1770.

PETER VIANEY,

CONTINUES to teach FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. HAYS's, opposite to the Hon. JOHN WATTS's, near the EXCHANGE.

HE proposes to open his PUBLIC DANCING-SCHOOL, on the first Day of October, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

HE teaches as usual LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in PRIVATE, either at his SCHOOL, or at their own HOUSES.

Lately received from LONDON and to be sold by JAMES THOMPSON,

At the Corner of Beekman's Slip.

A Parcel of the Queen's pearl

wash balls, so well known and esteemed by the nobility and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and France, for their superior excellence in removing sun burning, freckles, roughness of the skin, and pimples: They render the skin delicately white and soft, and when dissolved in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being washed therewith upon the decline of the small-pox, it heals the skin, takes off the redness, and prevents it from being pitted or marked.—Price 3s. At the above place may be had, from the original warehouse, La Cleur's celebrated ointment for thickening and preserving the hair: it prevents the hair from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with certainty promotes its growth. It is sold at one dollar per pot.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold,

(Price Nine Pence)

By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS, Calculated for the Meridian of FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

THE Co-partnership of Jacob

Watson and John Murray, being now dissolved, they are under a Necessity of having their Company Accounts closed by the first of November next; they therefore take this Method to request all those who are indebted to the said Co-partnership, either by Bonds or Notes, which are already due, to make speedy Payment, and those indebted on book Accounts, are also requested to settle them, either by Bonds, Notes, or Cash, by the time above mentioned, as all Accounts unsettled at that Time, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1770.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON,

(Of the Great Nine Partners in Dutchess County.)

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, particularly Clothiers, that he has set up the Business of making Clothier's Shears, which he warrants to be equal in Goodness to any imported, and are sold upon as good Terms, which he hopes may be an inducement for such as want, to apply to him. He has made a considerable Improvement in the Construction of these Shears, so that they may be taken a-part with a Screw, to be Ground without putting them out of their proper Order, which kind, on account of the additional Workmanship and their great Convenience, come something higher than the Common. Any Person by applying to him as above, can be supplied on a short Notice.

44 47

WHEREAS a Law of the Corpo-

ration of the City of New-York, has lately passed, to ascertain the Size, Dimensions, and Quality of Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles and Plank, which shall be brought to this City of New-York, for Sale, from and after the first Day of September, which will be in the Year 1770; Notice is hereby given, that we are appointed Measurers and Inspectors of Timber, Plank, Boards, &c. and all Persons are desired to take Notice, that they are required by the said Law, not to deliver to the Purchaser, any Plank, Timber, Boards or Shingles, before they are examined and measured.

ISAAC CHARDVOYNE,
FRANCIS MARY,
JOHN BLANK,
THEOP HARDENBROOK.

TO BE SOLD, BY

GREG, CUNNINGHAM, and Co.

At their Store on Hunter's-Quay.

IRISH linen from 2/10 to 8s. per

yard, printed linens, handkerchiefs, women's shoes, cotton gowns, bed buns, short pipes, Irish pork, Jamaica spirits; tin plates, sheet copper, sail cloth No. 1 to 8, Manchester velvets, garters and laces.

Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 29th Regi-

ment of Foot, WILLIAM SIMPSON, Fifer, aged 29 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born in the Regiment, straight and well made, fair Complexion, thin Face, long Vile, large Nose, large Limbs, short brown Hair, blue Eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish Accent; has a large Hole or Hollow on the top Part of his Skull, occasioned by a Fracture received at Castle Island; no Hair growing on it; plays well on the Flute and Fife, and plays a little on the Violin and French Horn: Had on when he went away, a short yellow Coat, fac'd Red, red Fall-down Collar, red Wings and Lining, the Coat lac'd with Drummers' Lace, white Linen Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Cap, bound with white Tape, the Number of the Regiment in the Front, and a Scarlet Worsted Feather round the upper Part of the Front.—Whoever apprehends and secures the above Defenter, so that he may be delivered over to the above said Regiment at Perth-Amboy, or to the Commanding Officer of the 29th Regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, on Application to either Commanding Officers.

N. B. It is supposed the above Defenter is gone towards Boston or Halifax, having a Brother in the 40th Regiment at Halifax.

A Most accurate and excellent map

of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys, finely engraved and beautifully printed on a sheet of royal paper, price 30s Virginia currency, each. (equal to 5 dollars) may be had on application to the printer, where one of the maps may be seen.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon reasonable TERMS.

ABEEL and BYVANK'S,

Near Gentles-Market.

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery.

A L S O.

POWDER, shot, London 10 steel, Blister'd steel German do. Best refined Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Copperas, Chalk, Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland, Large iron tea kettles, Do. stew pans, Do. dripping pans, Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes, Post and box coffee mills, Sealed half bushels, 6d. and 3d nails, Cloot nails forced, Brads forced from rd. to 6d. Files forced from the largest rubbers to the smallest, ward files, Chisels, plain irons, &c. &c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price, American made Siles, Straw knives, Best long and short steel Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts, Fine brass wire for wheat screens, Indian Heads sorted, Do. looking glasses and Hatchets, Best yellow oil stints, very cheap, by the thousand or greater quantity, Velvet corks cheap, Best glue, House and horse bells:

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street.

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ADAM GILCHRIST,

IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fa-

shion'd superfine broad cloths blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, cappeltes, shalloons, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs.

IRISH linens, worsted plush,

Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peeling fattins, cotton gowns, Ruffia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpane, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallor root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice drest deer skins.

New-York, 5th June, 1770.

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours, Shalloons, durants & tamies.	Table cloths of different sizes.
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.	Clouting diaper, Bed buns of different sizes, Cottons, cotton chintees and calicoes.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.	Perfians, tassies and lute-firings, modes, pelongs & fattins of all colours.
Best twist and metal buttons.	Fans or fabbath-day coolers.
Broad and narrow binding.	All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Knee garters, silk laces.	Leather and worsted mitts.
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.	Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Black laces, gymps and baggies.	Breeches patterns of all colours.
Thread and blond lace.	Hose's and Brifol shoes.
Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs.	Men's stout shoes.
Cambricks and lawns.	Best New-York made beaver Hatts.
Ghenting and long lawns.	Best raffins in casks.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.	Good stuff, Lamplack.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.	Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of military in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

LEFT to be publish'd, by Subscription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot—in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtship, Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joseph Nowel, Boat builder, at North End Boston; with a Description how much he suffered on said Account.—The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction. Subscriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, each Subscriber paying 1/6 for which they will be entitled to a Book,—or the Money will be return'd if the Subscriptions should be insufficient to defray the Expence.

Ogden's, Laight, & Company,

VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at Air furnaces, such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved, their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forgers, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons.

N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

It is now reported, sensible of their situation of Corsica, and the loans negotiated as well as their superior divided into factions at the nation of their colonies national debt, yet while which they are assured enemy may be admitted their intentions, and pl time.

July 9. An American soliciting a principal Co. It is said, that a messenger from a favourite child to an interesting her assistance damages and costs of full. It appeared upon a late eleven mistresses in keeping with his present wife.

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JULY 23. According to Wallachia, the grand Turk men, commanded by the C under him the famous Mol to Bender; and Ibrahim m men, is directing his ma Niefter; whilst a large cor forced by 10,000 Tartars Ukraine.

JULY 24. Lord Hillsboro Ireland upon his private at that Kingdom, it is expect during which time the Ar continue at a stand.

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The Russian war has caused branches of our manufactures, v America, that the manufactures American trade so severely as th had there been no such war. T over, soon be made sensible of t trade is suffered long to continue i

LONDON, July 8.

It is now reported, that though the French are very sensible of their increase of strength, by the acquisition of Corsica, the wealth of their religious houses, and the loans negotiating and negotiated in Holland, as well as their superiority over the English, who are divided into factions at home, weakened by the dissatisfaction of their colonies, and loaded with an enormous national debt, yet while there is a spot of land in Corsica which they are assured is not their own, into which an enemy may be admitted, they are resolved to dissemble their intentions, and put off the meditated blow for a time.

July 9. An American Officer of Rank, we hear, is soliciting a principal Command in the East-Indies.

It is said, that a messenger was this morning dispatched from a favourite child to his poor mother in Germany, intreating her assistance towards the payment of certain damages and costs of suit.

It appeared upon a late trial, that a noble Lord has had eleven mistresses in keeping since his Lordship's marriage with his present wife.

On Wednesday, late at night, a great number of felons under sentence of Transportation in Newgate, were put on board a close lighter at Blackfriars, in pursuance of their voyage to America. [These are thy gifts, oh Britain!]

His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of New-York, who has been for some time so much indisposed, as to prevent his setting out for his said Government so soon as he intended, is now so well recovered, that it is expected his Excellency will in a few days embark for the same.

It is said that the Great P. R. - nge who had lately a Verdict given against him, intends soon setting out for Nice.

So certain the generality of people seem to be of an approaching War, that it is said some Gentlemen are building ships at private yards, which are to be fitted out for Privateers, in case of a rupture.

They write from Senegal, that the Governor of Goree offered a powerful Prince on the Coast of Africa a very considerable sum of money, to exclude the English from trading in any part of his Dominions, which he generously refused.

It is believed, notwithstanding the proceedings of Thursday, that a certain great man will not be able to obtain a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court, since in cases of that kind, they always require positive proof, which in the present one is wanting.

This day were published, price 1s. Considerations on the Expediency of admitting Representatives from the American Colonies into the British House of Commons.

A Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Madrid, Versailles and the States General, is concluded.

The Dutch Squadron which sailed some time ago for Algiers, having settled affairs with the Dey, is now, it is said, cruising in the Mediterranean, to watch the motions of the different maritime powers.

The eldest illegitimate son of the late Lord Mayor, we hear, has been offered 50,000l. for his chance of succeeding to the paternal estate.

JULY 20. It is reported, that Major Rogers has obtained the command of a regiment in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

Yesterday Capt. Gambier set out for Portsmouth, in order to sail for his station on the coast of New-England, &c. to which command he was lately appointed.

JULY 23. According to letters from the frontiers of Wallachia, the grand Turkish army, consisting of 130,000 men, commanded by the Grand Vizir in person, having under him the famous Moldavangi Pacha, is in full march to Bender; and Ibrahim Pacha, at the head of 27,000 men, is directing his march towards Choczim and the Niefter; whilst a large corps of European militia, reinforced by 10,000 Tartars, is to act on the side of the Ukraine.

JULY 24. Lord Hillsborough is preparing to set out for Ireland upon his private affairs. His Lordship's stay in that Kingdom, it is expected will be two months at least; during which time the American affairs will, of course, continue at a stand.

It is said, that the right Hon. the Earl of Northington has recommended a mode of Administration that will entirely conciliate the present dissensions between all parties; and that it is now under the consideration of a Great Personage.

By letters from Constantinople, of the 2d inst, it is acknowledged, that Navarino had surrendered to the Russians, and that the garrison had since been transported in English ships, to the island of Candia, to which island likewise 400 Turkish families had taken the opportunity to retire for their safety.

JULY 25. It is said Sir Francis Bernard will soon embark, in order to return to his government of Massachusetts-Bay.

It is currently reported, that some regiments of infantry will speedily be embarked, to reinforce General Gage in North-America.

The accounts in some of the papers, that two regiments of troops are ordered from New-York to Boston; and that the King's ships are commanded to block up the harbour of Boston, is not confirmed by the last prints from Boston.

Advices just received by the Packet from America say, that the Committees of Non-Importing Merchants was dissolved for the present, with the general concurrence of the members.

By letters from New-York, received on Monday, we hear, that the inhabitants of that place, are now come to a resolution of receiving all imports from England, that are not liable to taxation, provided the Bostonians will concur in the same measure.

JULY 26. It is generally believed, that the seeming misunderstanding between the Duke of O—— and Lord N——, is merely political, and intended to divide the leaders in the opposition, in order to carry the intended measures of government, particularly with respect to America, into execution with the greater facility.

It is now certain, that the balance of trade begins to be in favour of the North-Americans, and that their exports exceeds their imports by many thousands annually.

The Russian war has caused a great demand for several branches of our manufactures, which used to be in demand for America, that the manufacturers have not yet felt the want of the American trade so severely as they otherwise would have felt it, had there been no such war. The landed Gentlemen will, however, soon be made sensible of the loss of the corn trade, if that trade is suffered to continue in another channel.

JULY 27. It is said, that the Board of Trade and Plantations, which was held yesterday, was to take into consideration the merits of the people who have been most instrumental in bringing the Non-importation associations, to a proper sense of their own and their country's interest.

We hear that the above meeting is by an order of Council, to whom they are to return a full and explicit account.

We are assured, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary, that there will not be the least change in any part of the Administration, during the recess of Parliament.

July 28. Yesterday morning at twelve o'clock, came on at Guildhall, the election of a Representative in Parliament for this city, in the room of William Beckford, Esq; deceased. The court being opened by the Sheriff, and the writ read by Mr. Raincock (in the absence of the Recorder, who, as well as the Lord Mayor, was at the Old Bailey) the several Aldermen not in Parliament were put up in nomination, according to custom, except Mr. Wilkes; who put a note into the Sheriff's hands, which was read, purporting, that he (Mr. Wilkes) considered himself as the legal representative of the county of Middlesex, and therefore desired not to be put in nomination for the city of London. This note was received with the greatest applause. At the names of the unpopular Aldermen, Banket, Kestler, &c. &c. the Livery, hissed very much; and they applauded, by clapping the other Aldermen, Sturgeson, &c. whose conduct they approved of. The Aldermen Sturgeson, Crosby, and Wilkes, with the two Sheriffs, were upon the hustings. At the name of Richard Oliver, Esq; every hand in the hall was up; and an universal hurraing and clapping followed. The Sheriff then declared Mr. Oliver duly elected; upon which he came forward, and addressed the Livery in the following words:

"I AM HONOURED as I have been, and now honoured by you, Gentlemen of the Livery, my words cannot sufficiently express my sentiments of gratitude for your early, and as yet unmerited confidence reposed in me, by the choice you have unanimously made of me as your representative in parliament. To your general and warm support it is owing that I have not had an opponent; and this circumstance is most pleasing to me, because it proves that your spirit is not to be influenced or over-ruled, whenever you think proper to unite in the free exercise of your rights.

"I wish, Gentlemen, that I had already given you any proofs that I shall not abuse the trust you have placed in me; but as I have not yet set in parliament, accept my assurances at present, that I will ever consider myself as deputed by you for your benefit, and not for my own advantage: That as in the course of my life I never have received or desired, so, whether I have the honour to continue an Alderman and Representative of this city or not, I never will accept, directly or indirectly, either place, pension, emolument, contract or gratification of any kind whatsoever, from the Crown or its Ministers. My sole motives of public conduct shall be the advancement of the public welfare, and the reasonable best hope of your approbation, free from every other influence or consideration. I shall be obedient to the instructions you have a right to give to the servants you appoint. I will contribute my share in any manner to render justice to the freeholders of Middlesex; and in them all the other counties and boroughs in Great Britain, for the injury they have all received by being unlawfully and most dangerously deprived of a representative in parliament, who has been duly and repeatedly elected by those who alone have, and ought to have, the right of election. I am confident, Gentlemen, that your only security against the abuse of that power, which you intrust to your representatives, must be a frequent appeal to you by shortening the duration of parliament: By an adequate and true representation throughout the kingdom. For either all of these securities to the people, my vote shall most cheerfully be given, and my endeavours most strenuously employed, whenever the happy time comes (and through the persevering virtue of you, my fellow citizens, it must come) that these essential points can be obtained.—I will use my utmost endeavours to remove the just complaints of America, which operate to your present disadvantage in a commercial connection, as well as in a political view; for the same system of injustice and despotism, if established against the Americans, will be exercised towards you; and the principles of fair government forbid that they should be taxed without representation, as much as that the people of this country should pay taxes to which, or to the continuance of which they have not consented.

"I will endeavour, Gentlemen, to the utmost of my abilities, to set up to the station in which you have placed me. My life will be happily employed, if I shall ever be able to render you services in any measure equal to those of your late much-lamented representative, whose memory will be dear to me, as it is to every good citizen; but though I should fail in these wishes, I can at least promise you in full confidence, that I will equal him in the integrity of his heart, and in the independence of his spirit."

Whitehall, July 24. His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to direct, that the island of Dominica should be erected into a government, separate from, and independent of, the general government of the southern Caribbee Islands, of which it before made a part; and to appoint Sir William Young, Bart. to be Captain-General and Governor in chief of the said island of Dominica.

Granjez, June 24. General O'Reilly came here the 11th, after having had a dangerous passage from the Havannah.

June 29. On the 17th of May, at one in the morning, a body of Turks and Albanians suddenly attacked the Greeks, who, in conjunction with the Russians, were forming the siege of Modon. The Greeks in a manner directly abandoned their posts, and were partly cut to pieces, in spite of the Russian, who defended themselves courageously, and would most assuredly have repulsed the enemy, but that the commandant of the fortress making a sally at the same instant, the Russians were obliged to give way to the great number of the infidels, and abandoned their camp, with a battery of 20 cannon. Prince Dolgoricki and the young Count Orlov were wounded in the action, which cost the Greeks upwards of 1000 men. The Russians, however, having received a reinforcement of 600 fresh troops, drawn from their ships which are at anchor in the gulph of Modon, they attacked the enemy, the greatest part of whom being taken up in pillaging the tents and baggage, the Russians obliged them to retire, and retook their battery. During this second action, the garrison, which had just been reinforced, made a fresh sally, but were repulsed by the Russians, who afterwards continued the siege of the fortress. The Russians have likewise caused some of their ships of war to draw nearer the town, in order to cannonade it on the side of the sea; the rest of their fleet anchor at Navarino, which is still their principal place of arms. Count Orlov, who commands in chief, has likewise ordered a party of his troops, joined by several thousand Malians, to advance towards Tripolizza, the residence of the Pasha of the province, in order to form the siege of that place.

Genoa, June 20. The French Consul here has received advice, that his court has declared war against the Regency of Tunis.

Petersburgh, June 12. General Romanow has transmitted to our court a relation of the advantages gained by his army

over the Turks. He engaged the enemy at Faltich, where he took prisoners 77 Tartars, and seized on 600 horses, 1200 head of horned cattle, and 2500 sheep; he likewise restored to liberty 300 Christian families, who groaned beneath the Turkish yoke; the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to 2000. On the 8th instant great rejoicings were made in this city and at court, for the conquest of the Morea. The cannon of our forts, and of the admiralty, announced to the people the signal successes of the arms of our imperial Sovereign.

Thess, May 21. On the 15th instant, all the Greeks in this city, both ecclesiasticks and merchants, and their servants, amounting to about 150 in number, were arrested by order of the Bey; at the same time their effects were seized and put up in warehouses, and all their ready money, amounting to the value of about 25,000 Venetian sequins, was carried to the palace. The whole amount of their goods and money is computed at 300,000 piastres.

The confiscation and imprisonment which this occasioned, is not to be expressed; and the most cruel part, that the unfortunate Greeks should be debarred. However, they are only confined, and we are at present as little acquainted with their crime as with the punishment they are to suffer; but this is certain, that they will be released whenever they recover their liberty. The next day another event happened, about which we are very uneasy. That day the Atalante, a French man of war, and two French Xebecs, under the command of the Chevalier d'Andepet, cast anchor off this port. The French Consul and his family immediately went on board the Atalante. On the 21st the Chevalier d'Andepet sent a letter to the Bey, containing the protestation of the King his master, which were, that the Bey should set at liberty all the Christians who were made slaves either before or since his Majesty's Majesty became master of that island; that he should make satisfaction for the insults which his Officers had offered to the French flag, and that he should pay all the damages done to the coral fishery, which the Bey had taken upon him to prohibit, contrary to all the treaties subsisting relative thereto; and concluding with the demand of an immediate answer to all the above articles, in default of which, the Chevalier had orders to declare war against him in the name of the King his master. All the French merchants who went on board returned to shore, and the Bey promised them a free exercise of their trade, and to secure them from being molested. The French merchant was immediately appointed Consul for the present, and the Chevalier used his utmost endeavours to prevail with the Bey to give satisfaction; but he declared he would never consent to the above-mentioned demands, except to the article which related to the slaves, which he would endeavour to have set at liberty, declaring, at the same time, that he is not disposed for war, and therefore will not commence hostilities, but that he will defend himself as long as he is able. More French men of war, and two bomb vessels are expected soon, and then we shall see how the Bey will behave. In the mean time the French merchants, whose capital is estimated at 1,000,000 piastres, are under the greatest uneasiness on this account.

Fresh Advices by Capt. Winn.

LONDON, August 2.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 28.

"I imagine you have already heard of the melancholy news of his Majesty's Dock Yard being wilfully set on fire by some incendiary villains, who took the opportunity to execute their wicked design, whilst the people were at Port Down fair, as there were several cartridges of powder found at the end of the long store-house, now in flames. The combustible matter must have been laid in the evening, as the smoke was perceived by several at a great distance from Portsmouth, and as far as the Motherbank. The men on board the Custom-house cutter, saw a great smoke (through a spy glass) in four different places in the Dock Yards, about three o'clock in the morning; they took it to be a ship, breaching, it was not discovered near us, till about five o'clock, which was by the sentinel near the place, who perceived it to burst out vehemently through the roof. The damage according to a near estimation, is about 160 cables of different forts; all the boatswains and carpenter's stores of ships in good condition; also 300 tons of hemp, and the like number of barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine; stop and marine clothing missing or lost; the laying and spinning houses; long store-house, new hemp-house, block-house, carpenter's shop, glaziers, bransiers, and pumber's shops, the large mast-house near the academy, with the capital masts laid therein, with about half of the sails in the store-houses, are entirely consumed. A servant maid in the Dock Yard, who was looking out of a garret window about four o'clock, was perceived by some persons, who accosted her with saying, you had better go to bed than arise, for soon you will have a fine light to get up by; and then went off, saying to themselves, it's almost time to give an alarm. Our good friends now may rejoice, as they have succeeded in this. And I now believe (as well as others) that it was set on fire ten years ago this month, in like manner, though the conflagration then not half so large as now. It is a dismal sight to behold; and more so, as the Common was near meeting with the same fate; if that had happened, the next would have been the Gun Wharf, and then the Garrison (which is not well garrisoned, though it is the key of our life) the strongest in the kingdom. God send the perpetrators may meet the reward they fully deserve for so diabolical an execution."

Another letter to the Printer from Portsmouth, July 28, 1770.

"Before this can possibly reach you, the public will be informed of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened this morning at five o'clock, when our Dock Yard took fire, and burnt with most amazing fury; inasmuch, that it alarmed greatly the adjacent neighbourhood. It is now rather abated, after having done great damage, and is much larger than that in 1760. I cannot at present give you particulars; but as many of my friends will most probably refer to your paper for information, suffice it to say, we have all our doubts concerning its first beginning; and this, it is most probable, is a part of that blow Lord Chatham talked off. I am in haste, intending to give you in my next a further account."

"P. S. As an Englishman, I rejoice at your verdict, and glory in the spirited sentence. I always wished him to leave the hidden and disguised maxims of Law, by appealing to our better understanding, and openly defending the power of justice. Lord M—— ought to tremble when they are named."

A third letter from Portsmouth, dated July 30.

"I have now the pleasure to assure you, that the fire at the Dock has not spread since the first day, and it now in a manner extinguished, there having been a vast quantity of water pumped into the cellars under the hemp-house, &c."

"The store-houses have four floors and one floor only, the smallest, was stowed in separate panths, all the rigging, sails, and cables, with every kind of carriage to equip a

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ships of the line. It was very shocking to see the people on the Common throwing their goods out of their houses, and run about screaming and crying, expecting their houses to be on fire, which was not without reason, for it was expected every moment, that the North-West corner would be all in flames, but with the help of two engines it was happily prevented. Mr. Russell told me, that all the store-houses were entirely full. Several persons are in custody, on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to the Dock.

We have it from the best authority that the damage sustained by the dreadful conflagration in the Royal Yard at Portsmouth, is to the amount of between 500,000l. and 600,000l.

"These who have connexions with Government want to stifle the affair, and seem to make light of the damage the nation sustains by it, and that it has done no more than what can be repaired; however, we are not to be deceived by their flaccid arguments; we are sensible that the finest Dock Yard in England, or perhaps in the whole world, is made useless for a length of time, besides destroying a vast quantity of masts, sails, ropes, &c. &c. which God knows how soon we may want. I hope they will at the other dock yards be more careful than they have been there."

"A Great Personage arrived here, it is said to view the ruins: I hope he has no ill design upon our wives and daughters; if he has, I believe he'll be disappointed, as we are determined to keep them within doors till his departure. People do not pay him that respect which is due to him, considering his high station."

Yesterday a quantity of sailmakers, boatswains, and carpenters were shipped from Woolwich yard, on board a transport for Portsmouth.

The last fire in Portsmouth Dock happened on the 3d of July, 1760, about one in the morning. The loss was computed at about 500,000l.

A great number of labourers and artificers of all kinds, are already set out for Portsmouth in expectation of advanced wages in order to assist in clearing the rubbish and rebuilding the Store-houses.

As the fire at Portsmouth, has brought on the tapis, the fate of Mr. Gordon, lately executed at Brest, it may not be improper to give some account of that matter, of which so much has been published without foundation.

This young man was Gordon, of Bidone, Jun. in the North of Scotland, of an ancient family, and an estate of about 5000l. per annum. In his peregrination through France, being in the retinue of the Duke of Gordon, the chief of his name, he declared his curiosity to visit Brest, and other sea-ports of France: He had discovered a genius for drawing, and was but just initiated in the art, wherever he came he took out his pencil, and at Brest he could not refrain. He had not got within the fortifications, for no Englishman in France is allowed that privilege: he was only in the town and had a view of the harbour, the profile of which he began to sketch out. Unfortunately for him he was observed, seized, tried, and condemned; the Duke of Gordon was applied to in his favour, and that Nobleman was earnest in his solicitation to procure him a pardon, and prevailed so far, that the sentence was changed into perpetual imprisonment in Languedoc; which being intimated to Mr. Gordon, he refused the proffer, and insisted to have his cause tried before the Parliament of Paris, by way of appeal; which, when his Judges heard, an unfavourable report was made of him, and he was beheaded by the common executioner, without being heard.

As soon as the news of the fire at Portsmouth was received at the houses of the French and Spanish Ambassadors, an account was immediately dispatched by Couriers to their respective Courts.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated July 31, to a Merchant in London.

"I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the fire in the dock-yard is quite extinguished, to the great joy of the inhabitants. Thank God there are no lives lost, but a gentleman's, who fell into fits by the fright, and expired soon after; and those that had their limbs broke, wilfully rushed into the danger, without any possibility of being serviceable at that time towards extinguishing the flames; the damage done is much greater than what I mentioned in my former letter."

"It is no longer a doubt with us, but that it was wilfully set on fire, and by foreigners; several were observed to be very busy about the yard the day preceding the fire; but as there were no thoughts of their wicked design, they were not watched so narrowly as they ought to have been; besides, there were cartridges, and other combustible matters found, placed about the buildings in such a manner, as if it took fire in one place, it must soon communicate to another part."

"Since the fatal accident happened, it has by many been recollected, that several small French vessels had been hovering off our harbour for several days; and on Friday morning, when we were all in confusion, they disappeared; it is therefore upon the above circumstances we ground our suspicions."

August 2. Orders are issued from the Admiralty-office, to the several dock-yards at Deptford, Chatham, Plymouth, &c. to get in readiness all manner of stores, for the equipment of a number of ships, not only to supply those lately destroyed by the fire at Portsmouth, but also to furnish a much greater demand in case of need, as this stroke of the enemy is looked upon to be only the prelude to an enterprise of much greater consequence."

Yesterday a messenger was dispatched from the Admiralty and Navy boards to Portsmouth, with directions to the superintendent of that dock-yard, to engage all the artificers and labourers that can be found, to forward the repairs sustained by the late dreadful fire. They are to have double wages, and the guards, who are to be trebled, are to have an additional pay."

We hear that for the future, no person, whether native or foreigner, will be permitted to enter any of his Majesty's dock-yards or magazines without having previously obtained an express order from the Commissioners."

We hear from Portsmouth, that seven persons have been apprehended, and are now in custody, on suspicion of being concerned in the late fire there."

A great reward, it is said, will be offered by government, for the discovery of the persons concerned in firing the dock-yards at Portsmouth."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 1.

"The fire in the Dock-yard is at last happily extinguished by the help of three chain pumps, which have discharged upwards of 1200 tons of water since Sunday morning. The Commissioners of the Navy have surveyed the damage sustained, and we hear they have estimated

the loss at 500,000l. and upwards. Some temporary store-houses will be erected with all expedition to receive stores until new ones shall be built; and we hear an additional number of artificers of all kinds will be immediately entered, in order the more speedily to repair the late losses."

"Yesterday evening three Frenchmen were taken up in the dock-yard, and conducted to the guard-house blindfolded. It is said they offered bribes to the sentinels to let them pass unnoticed."

We hear that many ships of the line will be immediately commissioned and fitted, to prevent any surprise after the misfortune that has happened at Portsmouth."

Three things make it more than probable, the fire at Portsmouth was a designed one, the first is, that it was exactly at low water.—A second, that more foreigners had been there of late, than ever were known before.—And a third that Col. Fancett had a suspicion of the kind some weeks since, and wrote accordingly, when his intelligence was unnoted."

A Gentleman lately arrived from Toulon, assures us, that the French are at this time indefatigable in repairing and augmenting their Navy, and that they are particularly careful those preparations shall be seen as little as possible by foreigners."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Lady being asked what she thought of one of the Duke of C's Love-Letters, replied from Shakspeare's Macbeth, "It is a tale."

"Told by an Idiot, full of sound and fury,"

"signifying nothing."

We hear that instead of his Majesty's Statue, the inhabitants of Berkeley square propose to erect that of the present Duke of C. His Royal Highness is to be represented in the attitude of one who is surprised to find nobody by him but himself.—Another correspondent assures us, that the Statue of his Royal Highness is to be in a sitting posture, with Britannia kneeling before him, with one hand taking the Lock of DEAR little Hair from him, and with the other presenting a gilded hornbook. Round the sides of the pedestal he is to be exhibited in the different characters of 'Squire Morgan, 'Squire Jones, the Fool, &c. in which last character he has excelled all others who ever attempted it."

Orders are given for Apartments to be fitted up at St. James's, for the Reception of the Princess of Brunswick, who is expected to come to England along with her Royal Mother the Princess of Wales."

PHILADELPHIA. September 20.

Letter from the Merchants Committee of Boston, to the Committee of Philadelphia.

"GENTLEMEN, Boston, 7th Sept. 1770. WE have the pleasure to inform you, that in consequence of a Committee's being sent from hence to Newport and Providence, they have respectively come into such Resolutions as have been voted satisfactory to the trade here at their meeting on the 5th instant, and therefore we recommend them to your favour, and to a free and uninterrupted trade as formerly."

We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c."

We are desirous to inform the public, that the trade between this city and Rhode Island is opened, and a free intercourse admitted as usual."

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 12.

"As to public affairs there never was so little worth communicating at this distance. The return of the Boston goods has operated more on the minds of all ranks of people here than ten thousand resolutions. The Revenue Officers here had given the fullest assurances to Administration that they would be received, that the rope of sand, as ministerial people call it, would break in that part; the vexation and chagrin at this disappointment is inexpressible—there are two or three cargoes laying in the Custom-House till the duties are paid, the merchants offered to refund the drawback, bounties &c. but it was not accepted, and as they amuse themselves that the Agreement will soon dissolve, they probably will lie there some time—Should the Virginians act with the same spirit, there is no doubt but the issue will be favourable to America. But the sending goods to Rhode-Island and other provinces, it is universally allowed, prevented the intire repeal of the act; for Lord Hillsborough's principle is that while they can have one port open in America, there is nothing to fear from the resolutions of all the others. The city of London, which is in full opposition to the measures of Administration, unite the cause of America with their own, so that we may hope in time to overcome those prejudices which interested and designing men have spread of our aspiring after independency, getting rid of the navigation act, by which many honest worthy men in this country, real friends to liberty, have been misled."

"Lord Hillsborough's sentiments towards America are too well known to leave us room to expect any thing from him but malice and resentment. He has lately chosen one Knox his Under Secretary, who has distinguished himself by writing against America, and every movement discovers the most hostile and unfriendly sentiments towards us. The Agents and other persons from America, give up all hopes of prevailing by reason and argument against such fixed, rooted prejudice and resentment; so that they do nothing but what is merely official. The Manufacturers and Merchants must now soon feel the force of these Resolutions, unless some secret iniquitous scheme is devised to counteract them by keeping their people employed at the public expence, which is often suggested."

"They confess they feel every day more sensibly, so that there is no doubt but our perseverance will be crowned with success."

To William Fisher, and other Members of the Merchants Committee.

MANY of the inhabitants of this city, who some time since entertained hopes of advantage from a continuation of our non-importation agreement, being now fully convinced it cannot answer the end proposed, and that the trade of this city must severely feel the effects of adhering to that measure, while the colonies around us are enjoying the advantages of our inactivity, are of opinion, it is a proper time to make an alteration in said agreement."

We have conferred together, and conferred with many others on the subject, who are of opinion with us, that the sentiments of the subscribers to the non-importation agreement should be taken, whether said agreement should continue, or be dissolved, so far as to open the importation of goods from Great Britain as usual, tea, and such other articles as are, or may be subject to duties, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, excepted."

In order to accomplish this, the following method is proposed, that two of the subscribers be joined with two of the committee, and these four, in conjunction with two or three other reputable citizens, not immediately concerned in the trade, to go round the city, and take the sentiments of the subscribers, without using any arguments to influence their judgment; those who are for opening the importation, to subscribe a paper, the copy of which is inclosed, and at the same time the names of those who dissent, to be taken down in writing."

With this reasonable, and, as we think, unexceptionable measure, we hope for your concurrence.—Be pleased to take the foregoing proposal under consideration, and favour us with your sentiments thereon as soon as possible."

We are your friends,

John Reynell,	William West,
James and Drinker,	Joseph Swift,
Tench Francis,	Thomas Fisher,
Hugh Donaldson,	Randle Mitchell,
Walter and Bertles Shed,	John and Clement Biddle,
Philip Beneset,	Jeremiah Warder,
John Drinker,	Richard Parker.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1770.

We the subscribers having considered the present state of the trade of this Province under the Non-Importation Agreement, signed the 5th of February, and 10th March 1769, and being convinced a further continuation thereof will not answer the good purposes intended, DO mutually agree, that if a majority of the subscribers thereto should be of opinion, that the said agreement should be altered, and testify the same by subscribing their names thereto; we shall then consider ourselves at liberty to order goods from Great Britain, except teas, and other articles as are, or may be subject to a duty on importation, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America."

And that every other colony may have time sufficient to order goods from Great Britain in like manner, we do further agree to restrict our orders sent thither, that the goods be not shipped from thence before the first of January next."

To which the Committee returned the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

WE are sorry to find the non-importation agreement has not yet produced the desired effect.—What measures can be entered into whereby we still assert our rights, and oppose the system of slavery formed for America, the subscribers to that agreement may determine."

Considering the present situation of affairs, we agree with you, that it is very proper to take their sentiments on what is best to be done.—But we do not think ourselves at liberty to adopt the method proposed by you, as the agreement itself has pointed out another."

Every subscriber to our agreement has pledged his word and honour to adhere to it, until the act complained of is repealed, or until a general meeting of the subscribers, after three days public notice, shall determine otherwise."

We are ready to call a general meeting of the subscribers whenever we are requested; but any other mode of taking their sentiments, we have no power to adopt.—However, as you seem to think otherwise, we shall lay the article of our agreement, together with your proposal, and this our answer, before the public, and let them judge."

We are your assured friends,

William Fisher,	Your humble servants,
Samuel Howell,	John Gibson,
Thomas Miffin,	Daniel Beneset,
George Roberts,	John Cox,
	Charles Thompson,
	Alexander Hulton,
	J. M. Nesbit.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1770.

Upon receipt of the above answer, the gentlemen to whom it was directed, have undertaken to call a meeting of the subscribers at a tavern."

THE Co-partnership of Faulkner, Rapalje, and Ten Eyck, in the Brewery, is now dissolved.

All Persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to make speedy Payment, to Mr. Anthony Ten Eyck; and those who have any Demands, are requested to call for their Money."

45 48

City of New-York, 10th Sept. 1770.

On THURSDAY the 20th Instant, will be opened, the

QUEEN'S-HEAD TAVERN,

Near the Exchange,

FOR many Years kept by the

Subscriber, (late by Bolton and Sigel.) is now sitting up in the most genteel and convenient Manner, for the Reception and Entertainment of those Gentlemen, Ladies, and others who may please to Favour him with their Company."

As the best Clubs, and the greatest Entertainments in this City, were at the above Tavern, in the Time of the Subscriber, he flatters himself the Public are so well satisfied of his Ability to serve them, as to render the swelling of an Advertisement useless, other than to assure his former Friends and the Public in general, that every Endeavour will be used to give them the highest Satisfaction, and the utmost Respect on all Occasions, shewn by their already much obliged and very

Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

M. B. Dinwiddie and Suppers dressed to send out, for Lodgers and others, who live at a convenient Distance; also, Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Whip-Syllybubs, Blau-mange Sweet-Meat, &c. in any Quantity; cold Meat in small Quantities, Beef Steaks, &c. at any Hour; Pickled Offsets for the West-Indies or else where."

If The House at the Gardens will be duly attended as usual."

45 49

Wanted to go to Virginia, on good Wages,

A Sober single Man, of a good Character, who understands the Smith's Business and is a good Workman."

A L S O,

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a single Man of like Character, who understands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the same Place, who may likewise hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange,

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